(XLIX YEAR.) THE (No. 2044.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1786.

LONDON, *December* 1.

THERE happened last week, says our Paris correspondent, in a letter dated November 10th, a kind of popular tumult at the Palais Royal, which arose, as most of these events do, from a trifling cause; even so trifling as the sacred toes of a reverend clergyman, Monsieur l'abbe de Lubersac, being pressed too hard upon. This gentleman is known by a monument planned by him to be erected to the honour and glory of the *Barebone* family. The case was as follows:—A knight of St. Louis walking about the gallery, inadvertently trod on the abbe's foot, and made him, what he conceived, a proper apology: but the reverend clergyman, whose feelings it seems were no where so keen as in that part, thought it not satisfactory, and loaded the officer with the most opprobious language. The latter retorted, and from words they proceeded to blows, and the black cloak of his reverence was dusted to some purpose. This occasioned great confusion: the Swiss, or doorkeepers, attempted to disperse the mob, but they were so roughly handled, that they thought it highly expedient to draw out their toledos, in order to force their way through the croud: eight of whom were grievously wounded. The guards were called upon for assistance; and coming in great force, they after much difficulty, quelled the riot, which had become personal between the public and the doorkeepers. Some of the persons present, insisted on the drawcansirs being punished; but they pleaded in extenuation, that thinking themselves in danger, they had drawn their swords in their own defence. This passed, and the populace dispersed. There is no joking with the sacred toes of Roman priests!

A few days since, during some alterations in a chapel, formerly an oratory, on the north side of Mavesyn Kidwar Church, in Staffordshire, a stone coffin, with a circular compartment for the head, was found, and in it a human skeleton, which from many circumstances, appears to be the remains of Hugo Mavesyn, who was buried in the reign of Henry the first, and son of Henry Mavesyn, a Norman, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and had lands given him in Staffordshire. The skeleton is amazingly strong boned, and the teeth singularly white and sound, though buried 640 years ago. In an adjoining Gothic niche in the wall near the abovementioned coffin, was discovered (with small portions of linen sear cloth) the skeleton of Henry Mavesyn, a knight hospitaller, (and great-grand-son to Hugo) in a coffin of lead of uncommon form. These remains, after being exposed to gratify the curious, were ordered to be covered again with the greatest care possible, by their descendant C. Chadwick, Esquire, of Mavesyn Kidwar hall, and owner of the aforesaid chapel.

A certain noble duke was in a large assembly a few days since, extolling the constitution of Great-Britain, upon which a gentleman near him observed, he thought it was much like his lordship's very good naturally, but at present in a bad condition: Though to be sure, continued he, your lordship has greatly the advantage, for you have the assistance of able surgeons, but our poor country is committed to the care of a parcel of quacks.

When the glorious and wise queen Elizabeth was at war with the Spaniards, instead of loading her people with taxes for the carrying on of that war, she found by the assistance of admiral Drake a set of private men in England and Holland, who, at their own expence, in hopes of reimbursing themselves by the plunder they should meet with, fitted out a fleet of upwards of one hundred sail of ships, with twelve or fourteen thousand land forces on board, with which they invaded Spain itself, took and plundered several of their towns, and would have taken the rich city of Lisbon, which was then in the hands of the Spaniards, if it had not been for an accident. In this expedition, neither the queen nor the public was at any expence, nor did either of them contribute any thing towards it except a few ships of war, which the queen let to the undertaker of the expedition. This shews what great things might have been done by private adventurers during the late war with America, and the house of Bourbon, if proper encouragement had been held out to them, and further prove, how necessary it is for the public on these occasions, to stimulate, countenance and authorise such undertakings.

Dec. 10. It has been often asked, as well in private conversations, as in public assemblies, what can have brought on that actual rapid decline of the British nation, which nothing but the most exquisite impudence, or the most exquisite stupidity, or both, would deny. Many are the concurrent causes which might be assigned; Two only, shall here, for the present, be selected. The one in the public itself, a total failure of that delicacy of sensibility, as necessary to prevent great evils in the political body, as in the merely animal œconomy. This is the first mentioned here, for its being so inseparably connected with, and capitally the cause of, most of the horrid disorders we have seen take place and effect in this wretched state.—The other is then but the natural consequence of that miserable defect, and will very rationally account why a nation, which might have not impossibly recovered from the horrors of a disastrous war, could not survive the infinitely greater ones of an ignominious peace: The one could only humiliate, the other annihilates. Alas! Is it not perfectly clear, that a few personages remarkable for no merit either literary, military, or political, had taken it into their little heads that they would have ribbons to decorate their grotesque figures; peerages which they were sure to disgrace, and places which they could never fill? In the rage then of this their silly vanity, ambition and avarice, how were they to effectuate their noble purposes? To Britain's eternal shame, their means were as respectable as their ends.—While disseminating sedition through the land on both sides of the Atlantic, the horrid ideots did not see that they were labouring the destruction of their country and of themselves. At length, however, they carried their point, not indeed in spite of their want of merit, but precisely for that want. There was then palpably among them an emulation of worthlessness. They succeeded; The nation perished, and Great-Britain is no more!

NEW-YORK, *February* 27.

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 24.

"The corpse of the late duke of Orleans, was on Tuesday, the 22d instant, carried in the evening to the Val-de Grace to be interred in the family vault. The dukes of Bourbon and Engulen were present, and accompanied by mareschals de Segur and Castries, ministers of state, and a great concourse of noblemen. The hearse was partly preceded, and partly followed by the prince's household, a great number of indigent persons all bearing lighted torches. The mourning coaches, all the livery servants in crapes, an incredible number of our good Parisians in the deepest mourning, presented a spectacle altogether pompous and awful. There wanted nothing to the funeral obsequies, but the presence of the prince's successor, as chief mourner; but his highness was himself confined to his bed; yet filial piety getting the better of his prudence, his highness, against the advice of his physician, insisted upon being dressed instantly. He was soon convinced, that bodily strength does not always keep pace with our mental affections; he fell on the floor, and received a contusion on his forehead, and thus was obliged to give up his intention of accompanying the remains of his royal father to the grave.

"It was an affecting sight to see the poor peasants of St. Assie assisting at divine service in their parish church; the corpse of their illustrious benefactor depositing there, drew tears from every beholder. Those good people wept bitterly, they regretted a good prince who employed them the whole year round, and who gave them bread and wood when he knew they stood in need of either."

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 4.

They write from Charleston, that a number of uniform companies are now forming in that city, with great spirit and alacrity, and will soon, they hope, make a very handsome appearance. This is a pleasing proof of that harmony and public spirit which gained us our freedom and independence, and we trust, will now guard and support them, together with our happiness.

Mom La Porvre, late envoy from his most christian majesty, to the king of Cochin-China, gives the following account of his visiting Canton a few years since, viz.

"I now approach the period of my travels. Departing from the coasts of Cochin-China, and directing my course towards the north-east, I proceeded for China, which the Cochin-Chinese call, with great respect, *Nuse d' ai Ming—the Kingdom of the Great Luminary*. After some days navigation, before there was any appearance of land, I perceived along the horizon a forest of masts, and soon after, an innumerable multitude of boats, which covered the surface of the water. These were thousands of fishermen, whose industry drew from the deep subsistance for numbers. The land now began to rise to my view; I advanced to the mouth of the river, still amidst crouds of fishers, throwing out their lines on every side. I entered the river of Canton; it is peopled like the land; its banks lined with ships at anchor; a prodigious number of small craft are continually gliding along in every direction, some with sails, others with oars, vanishing often suddenly from the sight, as they enter the numberless canals, dug with amazing labour, across extensive plains, which they water and fertilise. Immense fields, covered with all the glory of the harvest, with stately villages rising to the eye, on every side, adorn the remoter view, whilst mountains, covered with verdure, cut into terrasses, and shaped into amphitheatres, from the back ground of this noble landscape.

"I arrive at Canton, where new subjects for admiration arise: the noise, the motion, the croud augments; the water as well as the land, being every where covered with multitudes. Astonished at the amazing appearance, I inquire into the numbers of inhabitants of this city and suburbs; and after comparing different accounts, find that they must amount at least to eight hundred thousand souls. My surprise, however, is greatly increased, when I learn that to the northward of Canton, about five leagues up the river, is a village named Fathan, which contains a million of inhabitants, and that every part of this great empire, extending about 600 leagues from north to south, and as much from east to west, was peopled in the same proportion."

However shocked we must feel at the recital of the enormities perpetrated by the negroes in Dominica, on the unfortunate settlers there, candour and impartiality must confess, that the severities and cruelties exercised by many white people on those creatures, are of equal weight in the scale of reason and common sense. Ferocious, easily inflamed with passions, among which, perhaps, the most predominant and characteristic is revenge; it cannot excite much surprise, that a repetition of such treatment should drive those ill-fated beings to madness. The declaration of one of the chiefs, Congoree, that the manager of the Rosaly estate had killed his son—and that he had dispatched him for it—is a convincing proof, that a spirit of retaliation actuates them. The discrimination they make between the French and English clearly shews, that their steps are not marked by wanton and undistinguished fury—but that revenge for oppression is their grand stimulus.

The various letters lately published, said to be received from gentlemen in the back country, stating the great probability of an Indian war in the spring, merit serious consideration. It is hard to suppose that any person would be villainous enough to forge them, merely to spread an alarm. And if they are well founded, it would be a fatal mistake to defer making preparations, until the Indians commenced depredations. The retention of the frontier posts by the British, and the movements of the Indians, seem pregnant with dangers to the confederation.

Philadelphia at present affords an example of what is rarely to be met with. Amidst a general scarcity of money, the rates of a variety of articles continue as high as when money abounded here. Some, it is true, have fallen: but none in proportion to the scarcity of cash. House rent is considerably reduced—but it is still so high in many places, as to render it impossible for tenants to acquit themselves of their obligations to their landlords.

The Courier of the Rhine, a paper published at Cologne, in Lower Germany, of Saturday the 29th of October last, has the following curious advertisement; "To be sold, to the best and last bidder, at the town-house of Frankfort on the Maine, on Monday the 21st of November, a principality, or a lodial inheritance, consisting of twenty thousand square acres, on which are twelve villages, four market-towns, and a small neat city, with a handsome castle, park, gardens, and pleasure grounds, inclosed with strong pailing and a high wall, a good foundery & arsenal, a barrack for two companies, a printing-house, elaboratory, and theatre, all within the precincts of the place. The net income, arising from quit-rents, gabals and other duties, computed to be about two hundred and eighty, or three hundred thousand crowns. Any person of distinction and honourable connections, who is disposed to render himself and family illustrious, by such a purchase, will be treated with, previous to the above day, by applying to J. B. Hammul, notary at Frankfort; G. Vanderdussen, Procurator-fiscal at Bologne, or Michael Jacob de Spegel, merchant at the Hague, who can furnish further particulars."

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 16.

Extraordinary caſe of a lunatic's recovery.

From a genuine extract of a letter from Dr. Hunter of York, F. R. S. to Dr. Percival of Mancheſter, F. R. S.

"On the 25th of October 1778, a ſea-faring perſon, about forty years of age, was recommended as a patient of the lunatic aſylum in York. During his abode in the hoſpital he was never obſerved to expreſs any deſire for ſuſtenance, or to ſhew any preference of it to his medicines. The firſt ſix weeks after his admiſſion he was fed in the manner of an infant. A ſervant undreſſed him at night, and dreſſed him in the morning; after which he was conducted to his ſeat in the common parlour, where he remained all day, with his body bent, and his eyes fixed on the ground. Every thing was indifferent to him, and he was regarded by all about him as an animal converted nearly into a vegetable. In this ſtate of inſenſibility he remained five years and ſix months: but, on the 14th of May 1782, on his entrance into the parlour he ſaluted the convaleſcents with the words *Good morrow to you all.* He then thanked the ſervants of the houſe, in the moſt affectionate manner, for their tenderneſs to him, of which he had begun to be ſenſible ſome weeks before, but till then had not reſolution to expreſs his gratitude. A few days after this unexpected recovery he was permitted to write a letter to his wife, in which he expreſſed himſelf with becoming propriety. At this time he ſeemed to take particular pleaſure in the enjoyment of the open air, and in his walks converſed with freedom and ſerenity. On making inquiry concerning what he felt, during the ſuſpenſion of his intellectual and ſenſitive powers, he replied, that his mind had been *totally loſt*; but that about two months before his full reſtoration to himſelf he began to have thoughts and ſenſations, which, at firſt, ſerved only to excite in him fears and apprehenſions, eſpecially in the night time. On the 28th of May 1782, he returned to his family; and has now the command of a ſhip employed in the Baltic trade."

On Sunday laſt the general aſſembly of this ſtate adjourned, the ſenate to the third Monday in September, and the houſe of delegates to the firſt Monday in November next, after having paſſed the following laws:

An act to approve, confirm and ratify, the compact made by the commiſſioners appointed by the general aſſembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, and the commiſſioners appointed by this ſtate, to regulate and ſettle the juriſdiction and navigation of Patowmack and Pocomoke rivers, and that part of Cheſapeake bay which lieth within the territory of Virginia.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for founding a college on the weſtern ſhore of this ſtate, and conſtituting the ſame, together with Waſhington college on the eaſtern ſhore, into one univerſity, by the name of The Univerſity of Maryland.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for eſtabliſhing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack.

An act to revive and aid certain proceedings in the general court of the eaſtern ſhore.

An additional ſupplement to the act, entitled, An act for founding a college on the weſtern ſhore of this ſtate, and conſtituting the ſame, together with Waſhington college on the eaſtern ſhore, into one univerſity, by the name of The Univerſity of Maryland.

An act to appoint Edward Oldham, and Mary his wife, truſtees to take care of the perſon and property of Joſeph Enſor, an ideot.

An act to make valid the election of truſtees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county.

An act for altering the time of holding the courts in Queen-Anne's county.

An act to aid conveyances of land improperly enrolled, and for other purpoſes.

An act to extend the time limitted for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt this ſtate by the citizens thereof, and for limitting the time for bringing in and ſettling claims againſt the ſaid ſtate by citizens of the United States.

An act for the relief of Charles Henry Wharton and Henry Pile.

An act for the relief of ſundry perſons, ſecurities of Thomas Boyer, late ſheriff and collector of Kent county.

An act to confirm the title of a lot of ground in Baltimore-town in Baltimore county to James M'Fadon in fee, for the benefit of the heirs of John M'Fadon, deceaſed.

An act to grant to Gabriel Peterſon Vanhorn an excluſive right to keep ſtage carriages on the public road from the river Suſquehanna to the river Patowmack.

An act for the relief of the poor in Talbot county.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act empowering the juſtices of Montgomery county to aſſeſs and levy a ſum of money on the inhabitants of ſaid county, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of certain maimed and diſabled officers.

An act for extending the cauſeway through the marſh on the ſouth ſide of Wiccomico river at the lower ferry, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An act to eſtabliſh a road in Somerſet county, to lead from the Beaſ-Swamp road till it interſects the road from King's Branch to Princeſs-Anne.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to eſtabliſh a road in Worceſter county, from the Sinepuxent road to Walton Purnell and Annanias Hodſon's griſt mill, and from thence to Freeman's Branch.

An act to authoriſe the veſtry of Stepney pariſh in Somerſet and Worceſter counties, to ſettle and pay the debts of the pariſh, and for other purpoſes.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to appoint a truſtee to take care of the perſon and property of George Shipley, ſenior, who is inſane.

An act to empower Vachel Downes to collect the arrears due for public and county aſſeſſments to Samuel Ridgaway, late ſheriff and collector of Queen-Anne's county, deceaſed.

An act to make valid a deed from John Craig to Hugh M'Bryde of Caroline county.

An act to make proviſion for the maintenance and education of Joſeph Handy, only ſon of captain Joſeph Handy.

An act to regulate the building and erecting of wharfs in the port of the city of Annapolis.

An act to eſtabliſh permanent ſalaries for the chancellor and the judges.

An act to aſcertain and eſtabliſh a permanent ſalary to the governor.

An act for the more effectual preſervation of the breed of wild deer.

An act for the further relief of the ſecurities of Thomas Williams, deceaſed, late collector of the tax and public dues in Prince-George's county, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An act relating to the public buildings in Caroline county.

An act to erect a town in Talbot county.

An act for the regulation of the markets in Baltimore-town.

An act relating to replevins.

An act to repeal part of the act concerning marriages.

An act to enable any of the United States to proſecute actions in any court of law or equity againſt any perſon reſiding within this ſtate.

An act to enable John Eager Howard and George Lux, of Baltimore county, to grant and convey to the commiſſioners of Baltimore-town, and their ſucceſſors, a parcel of ground adjoining the ſaid town, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

An act aſcertaining what ſhall be recovered on proteſted bills of exchange, and to repeal an act of aſſembly therein mentioned.

An act for conſolidating the funds of King William ſchool with the funds of Saint John's college.

An act to enable John Eager Howard, of Baltimore county, to convey to the veſtry of Saint Paul's pariſh, and their ſucceſſors, a parcel of ground adjoining Baltimore-town, for the purpoſes therein mentioned.

An act for the valuation of perſonal property within this ſtate.

An act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors confined in ſundry gaols of this ſtate.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the deſtroying of wolves in Frederick and Waſhington counties.

A Supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

An act for the benefit of Anne Hood, Heſter Hood, Elizabeth Hood, and Mary Hood, of Anne-Arundel county.

An act directing what ſhall be good evidence to prove foreign and other debts, and deeds and wills, and inſtruments of writing executed in any of the United States, or in any foreign country, for allowing diſcounts, and for repealing an act of aſſembly therein mentioned.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing the proceedings againſt perſons guilty of fornication.

An act to empower the juſtices of Baltimore county to aſſeſs and levy a ſum of money on ſaid county to finiſh the building of the court-houſe in ſaid county.

An act to declare and aſcertain the right of citizens of this ſtate to private roads or ways.

An act for altering the time of holding the courts in the counties therein mentioned.

An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Fleming, Margaret Offult and Anne Harding.

An act for the relief of the widows of ſuch officers of this ſtate who died in the continental ſervice.

An act to aſcertain the value of the land in the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, for the purpoſe of laying the public aſſeſſment.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to eſtabliſh a market in Frederick-town, in Frederick county, and for the regulation of ſaid market.

An act for erecting a town at the mouth of Suſquehanna river, in Harford county, and for appointing commiſſioners to regulate and govern the ſame.

An act for the benefit of the eſtate of Anne Catharine Green.

An act for the relief of the poor in the counties of Dorcheſter and Somerſet.

An act to ſuſpend the erecting the public buildings in Harford county.

An act to enable the juſtices of Prince-George's county court to aſſeſs and levy a ſum of money on the ſaid county for the ſupport of James Ranier, a lunatic.

An act to veſt in James Chappalear and Thomas Lock, of Saint Mary's county, the title to a tract of land purchaſed by Joſeph Burroughs, lying and being in Calverton Manor, in Charles county.

An act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable tobacco.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable tobacco.

An act relative to the arrearages of taxes due the ſtate before the firſt day of January ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three.

An act to inveſt the United ſtates in congreſs aſſembled with a power to levy, for the uſe of the United States, particular duties on certain enumerated articles, and five per cent. on all other merchandiſe, imported into this ſtate.

An act to empower Thomas Beatty to collect the arrearages of taxes due to the eſtate of Chriſtopher Edelen, late of Frederick county, deceaſed, as collector of ſaid county, for the years therein mentioned.

An act aſcertaining the mode of granting titles to the purchaſers of certain confiſcated property.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authoriſe the iſſuing grants for the lands therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of Robert Crawford, of Baltimore county, confined in the gaol of ſaid county.

An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act requiring the maſters of ſhips and veſſels to publiſh the rates of their freight before they take any tobacco on board.

An act for the relief of Edward Tilghman, of the city of Philadelphia.

An act concerning a purchaſe of certain property, formerly belonging to Henry Stevenſon, made by Robert Ballard of the commiſſioners of confiſcated property.

An act for enlarging the power of the high court of chancery.

An act for building a new priſon in the city of Annapolis.

An act to ſettle and pay the civil liſt, and other expences of civil government.

An act for the erecting light-houſes upon Cheſapeake bay and Patowmack river.

An act to alter and amend the laws reſpecting commerce and impoſing duties.

An act to continue the acts of aſſembly therein mentioned.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for enlarging the power of the high court of chancery.

An act for the relief of John Stevens, of Dorcheſter county, late collector of the tax.

An act to alter and amend the law in certain caſes.

An act reſpecting ſurplus lands.

An act to eſtabliſh a ſupplementary fund to raiſe the ſum of money required of this ſtate by the reſolve of congreſs of the eighteenth of April ſeventeen hundred and eighty-three.

An act to raiſe the ſupplies for the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix.

An act reſpecting executions againſt certain public debtors.

An act reſpecting the loan made by this ſtate with Meſſieurs Nicholas and Jacob Vanſtaphorſts, of Amſterdam, merchants.

An act to make valid the proceedings of the veſtry of Saint Peter's pariſh in Talbot county.

An act concerning juriſdiction.

An act to veſt certain powers in the governor and the council.

An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

January 28, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at John Rutledge's, on the premiſes, the eighteenth day of April next, being the third day of the week, either together or in lots of two to three hundred acres,

A TRACT of land, called GOOD WILL PURCHASED AGAIN, ſituate in Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland, twenty miles from Baltimore-town, near the upper croſs roads, containing one thouſand five hundred and fifty-two and an half acres. It is moſtly good wheat land, well watered, and a quantity of good meadow is and may be made on ſeveral of the lots; each of which has a proportion of wood-land. There are ſeveral buildings, and orchards on it, and the whole is well fenced, and its vicinity to Baltimore will render it very valuable. The purchaſe money to be paid in ſeven equal yearly payments, the purchaſers giving ſatisfactory ſecurity, and paying the intereſt annually. A draught of the land, divided into lots, may be ſeen at John Rutledge's on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of viewing it.

CHARLES JERVIS, attorney to
ANNE PEMBERTON.

To be SOLD, on the eleventh of April next,

A NUMBER of male and female ſlaves who have been uſed to waiting in the houſe; houſehold and kitchen furniture. Six months credit will be given, and in caſe of failure the purchaſer ſhall add twenty per cent. on the value.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Mordecai Smith, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to

GEORGE SMITH,
PHEBE SMITH, adminiſtratrix.

ABSTRACT of the ACT respecting EXECUTIONS, &c.

1. NO execution to issue against debtors to whom indulgence was given by the act of November 1784, C. 55, to establish funds, &c. for five years before the 20th of March 1786, (of which the treasurer of the western shore shall give notice in the Annapolis Gazette and Baltimore Journal) and after that day the said treasurer to issue executions on the bonds on which one year's interest, due the 1st of September 1785, shall not be paid before the said 20th of March, for the said one year's interest; and if the interest is not paid by the 1st day of September annually, the said treasurer, every year until 1790, to issue executions to compel payment of the *annual* interest due on such bonds. After the 1st of January 1790, executions to issue on all the said bonds for *principal* and *interest* due.

2. No execution to issue on any bond, for *continental state* money, before the 1st day of January 1787, unless from the circumstances of the debtors the interest of the state may render it necessary; or unless for the indemnification of securities; the treasurer to be judge in *both* cases.

3. No execution to issue on any bond for *state* money, before the first day of July next, unless the circumstances of the debtor, or the indemnification of securities may render it necessary, as above.

4. No process to issue on any bond for *specie* (lodged in the treasury before the first of June 1785, and where the bonds are due before the first of January 1786,) pledged by act of November 1784, C. 55, to redeem the *two* emissions (of June 1780) of *state* and *continental state* money, before the first of June next; provided the said debtors *before* that day, pay into the treasury one half of their debts in *specie*, or *state*, or *continental state* money; and in such case the said debtors to have indulgence for the *residue*, until the first of January 1787; and in case of neglect, after the first day of June next process to issue, and *all* the money due on the said bonds shall be applied to the redemption of the *state* money.

5. As it is unjust that persons who have *not* complied with the terms of sale, prescribed by the laws directing the sales of confiscated property, and have *not* yet bonded, should be placed on a *better* footing than the purchasers of the said property who have passed bonds; every purchaser of confiscated property, pledged for the redemption of the two emissions of June 1780, who hath *not* yet bonded for the same, shall give bond on or before the first day of June next, with such security as the treasurer of the western shore (under the direction of the governor and the council) shall require, for payment of the purchase money and interest thereon; which principal and interest shall be paid in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as are respectively prescribed by this act, in the case of persons who have entered into bond for the redemption of the respective emissions of June 1780; and if any of the said purchasers shall neglect to give bond as aforesaid, before the first day of June next, process shall *immediately* issue thereafter, and payment compelled in the money, *according to contract*.

6. All collectors of the public assessment, and either of the treasurers to receive the *two* emissions of June 1780, calculating the interest due thereon, at *par* with *specie*, in payment of any taxes due the state before the first of January 1785, not appropriated by law.

N. B. By the act of November 1784, C. 55, the above emissions were directed to be received at par, interest included, in payment of any taxes due before the first of March 1784.

7. Collectors to give any *specie* in their hands, received in payment of the said taxes due before the first of January 1785, in *exchange* for the said emissions of June 1780; and the governor and the council are requested to instruct the said collectors accordingly.

8. If by all the above means all the *state* money shall not be brought in by the first day of July next, the treasurer of the western shore shall *proportion* the *balance* among *all* the debtors for *such* money, and issue executions.

9. After the first day of July next, any possessor of the emission of *state* money may bring the same into the treasury of the western shore, and take choice of any of the said bonds for the said emission; and the treasurer shall assign the said bonds, and the assignee may, at any time *thereafter*, issue execution in his own name, and have the same remedy for payment as the state.

10. After the first day of January 1787, any possessor of *continental state* money may bring in the same, and chuse any of the bonds for the said money, and take assignment, and issue execution as aforesaid.

11. As the general words of the act of November 1784, C. 55, "To establish funds, &c." are supposed to *include* the bonds passed for bills of credit under the old government, which have not been discharged, and this subject was not considered by the legislature when the said act was passed, and the motives which influenced the obligors in the said bonds not to discharge the same in depreciated paper, entitle them at least to the indulgence of the legislature; no proceeding shall be had or instituted against any obligor or obligors, or his or their securities, on any bond now in the treasury, and passed upon the borrowing from the loan-office during the old government, any bills of credit issued or emitted under the authority thereof, to compel payment of either principal or interest, until after the end of the next session of assembly, or until the legislature shall determine in what manner the obligors aforesaid shall pay off the bonds aforesaid, and the interest thereon.

12. Any security on bond for confiscated British property, where the principal is dead, or shall die, the treasurer of the western shore, on application, may take bond with good security, for the principal and interest due, and deliver up and assign the original bond to such security, that he may have the same remedy as the state to recover the sum for which he shall give bond as aforesaid, from the estate of the deceased.

13. The attorney-general is entitled to receive fifty shillings current money on suit, or execution; on each bond, and *no more*, notwithstanding there may be more obligors than one in the same bond; and notwithstanding more executions may issue than one, or executions may issue more than *once* for one and the same cause.

The above abstract published for the information of all concerned, by

THOMAS HARWOOD, treasurer
of the Western Shore.

March 7, 1786.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, heir at law of Ralph Bazill, deceased, at public vendue, on Saturday the 25th instant, for the purpose of paying the debts of the deceased,

FIFTY-SEVEN acres of land, with the incumbrance of a widow's thirds, lying on the main road leading from Queen-Anne to South river ferry; the land is good and tolerably well timbered; a good meadow, spring, and a very good apple orchard and other fruit trees, a good dwelling house, tobacco house, and a tolerable good corn house. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

JOHN BAZILL.

THE sale of the effects advertised by Mrs. ELEANOR IRELAND, *on the first of April, is put off to a future day.*

Annapolis, March 14, 1786.

THE subscriber having declined selling his house, which was advertised for sale on the 20th instant, purposes carrying on the cabinet and house-joiners businesses in this city, as usual.

WILLIAM SEFTON.

Annapolis, March 13, 1786.

THE subscriber, intending to leave of business for some time, will dispose of his stock of merchandise on hand, consisting of a good assortment of spring and summer goods, and will oblige himself to make complete the fall and winter assortment to those he has on hand; he will rent his store and compting house, and if more coavenient to the purchaser of the merchandise, he will let his dwelling house adjoining for one or more years.

Any person inclining to become a purchaser and renter to the above properties, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who, for the last time, requests all those indebted to him upon bond, note, or open account, to settle and discharge the same by the first day of July next.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, notice is hereby given, that the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the board for that purpose, will, at any time before the second Tuesday in May next, receive plans and proposals for erecting the building or buildings of the said college, within the city of Annapolis, and also for furnishing materials for the same.

A. C. HANSON,
NICHOLAS CARROLL,
RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the adjournment of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, there is to be a meeting of the board at the city of Annapolis, on the second Tuesday in May next.

By order,
EPHRAIM RAMSEY, sec.

February 27, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his plantation on Herring-bay, on Monday the third day of April next, if fair, if not the day following,

TWELVE or fourteen likely healthy negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, one of them a good blacksmith. A credit of six and nine months will be given, bond on interest with approved security.

DAVID WEEMS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

February 22, 1786.

MADE his escape from Charles county gaol, in the night between the 12th and 13th instant, JOSEPH BRADSHAW, he is a native of this state, born in St. Mary's county, about thirty or thirty-one years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, fair complexion, and thin visage; he was severally committed for theft and murder; his cloathing I cannot describe, as they were reduced to rags. Whoever apprehends the said prisoner and brings him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

Annapolis, February 15, 1786.

THE subscribers being fully authorised to liquidate all accounts betwixt the inhabitants of this state and the late JOHN HANBURY, CAPEL and OSGOOD HANBURY, as also the surviving partners of HANBURYS and LLOYD, request those indebted to make payment, to prevent measures being pursued both disagreeable and expensive.

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, February 15, 1786.

THE agent for the late PROPRIETARY of this state having returned many of the farmers of quit-rents, and others in the receipt of his then revenue, in arrears—to avoid expence and trouble, those concerned are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM,
attornies for Henry Harford, Esq;

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the general assembly, Messieurs Richard Tilghman Earle, Richard Tilghman, of Richard, William Hopper, and Charles Price, intend to petition the next general assembly in behalf of themselves, and the heirs and assigns of Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Jacob Seth, deceased, who were formerly vestrymen in the parish of St. Paul's, lying partly in Queen-Anne's, and partly in Talbot county, for redress, they having made themselves accountable for monies which they borrowed to cover in and secure the walls of a new church, which was directed to be built in said parish, where old Chester church formerly stood, and to carry on the said building, the sums levied for that purpose being insufficient, whereby they are likely to be great sufferers, of which all persons concerned are defired to take notice.

Annapolis, February 23, 1786.

Dancing-School.

LOUIS ROUSSELL,

BEGS leave to inform his former scholars and the respectable families of this city, that his dancing-school will be opened in April, and continue till December, where he purposes to teach the newest and most approved French and English dances in the first taste. No entrance money will be required.

Charles county, February 16, 1786.

WHEREAS considerable damage has been committed on our lands, and under pretence of gunning our fences have been thrown down, and fields laid open to the ravage of neighbouring cattle; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from sporting on the same with dog or gun, without express leave, as we are determined to proceed against every trespasser for the future as the law directs.

WILLIAM LEIGH,
JOSEPH SEMMES.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the state of Virginia, will dispose of 353¼ acres of land, equal in quality to any in this state, situated about six miles from Bladensburg, nine from Marlborough, and ten from Queen-Anne; the situation is healthy and in a very genteel neighbourhood; the improvements are, a dwelling house with three rooms and a passage on the lower floor, situated on an eminence which commands a most beautiful and extensive prospect of twenty miles, with all other necessary buildings for a family, three orchards of choice fruit, from which may be made annually 5000 gallons of cider, 20 acres of very fertile meadow, well ditched, about 70 acres of rich well timbered wood, abounding with poplar, walnut, oak, and hickory, 20 bushels of wheat sown on fallow and 12 bushels of rye in corn ground. It is needless to expatiate on the advantages of this situation; the rich lands of Prince-George's, of which this is a part, being generally allowed to be superior to any in the state for the culture of tobacco of the finest quality, and at the same time rewarding the industrious planter with the produce of three hogsheads or more for the labour of each good hand. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises at any time. Also the reversion of 100 acres adjoining, on which is a dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a kitchen, tobacco house, and orchard. The purchaser may have immediate possession of the plantation and all the buildings excepting the dwelling house, which will also be delivered on the first of April. The whole, one half, or one third of the purchase money will be expected by the 10th of June, as may best suit the purchaser, the remainder at one or two annual payments. If these lands are not sold by private sale before the 10th of March, they will then be exposed to public sale, together with some hogs, plantation utensils, and household furniture.

EDWARD GANTT.

March 6, 1786.

THIS is to give notice to the legal representatives of the late rev. Mr. James Macgill, that the distribution of his personal estate will be made at his late dwelling house, on the 21st day of this instant, where those concerned are desired to attend.

SARAH MACGILL, administratrix.

Newport, February 27, 1786.

WE hereby forewarn all persons from hauling seans at our fishing landings, hunting within our enclosures, or fixing hedges across the runs of water that pass through our lands.

RICHARD MASON,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
WALTER WINTER.

March 6, 1786.

WE desire all persons that are indebted to us in current money, to make immediate payment; those that neglect complying with this request will be sued without respect to persons.

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

Annapolis, February 16, 1786.

Published the last time, for the information of the citizens of Maryland.

In CONGRESS, March 1[illegible] 1785.

WHEREAS it must conduce to the preservation of public credit, and the equal distribution of justice, that the amount of the national debt be ascertained with the utmost expedition, and as delay in the settlement of accounts tends to render them obscure, and to encourage frauds by preventing the means of detecting them.

Resolved, That all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States, be, and they are hereby required within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abstract of such claims to some commissioner in the state in which they respectively reside, who is authorised to settle accounts against the United States. And any person or persons neglecting to deliver their claims as aforesaid, shall be precluded from any adjustment of the same, except at the board of treasury; provided, that in those states where there is no commissioner of accounts, the citizens of such state or states shall be allowed one year for delivering their claims from the time when a commissioner shall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all persons who shall neglect to deliver in a particular abstract of their claims as aforesaid, shall be excluded from the benefit of settlement or allowance.

CHARLES THOMSON, sec.

The office for adjusting lottery prizes, and all unliquidated claims against the United States by individuals, (loan-office certificates excepted) will be kept open in this city until the first day of next June, after which no account can possibly be admitted on any pretence whatsoever.

JOHN WHITE, commissioner of accounts.

February 21, 1786.

Valuable lands to be sold, leased, or rented.

THIRTY-ONE tracts of patent land, consisting of about 16,000 acres, in tracts of 160, 400, 500, 700, 800, and 1000 acres each; some of them contiguous to each other, in Monongahela and Harrison counties, Virginia, on the waters of Little Kanhawa and Middle Island creek. These lands are of the first quality, rich, level, well watered, abounding in sugar trees, poplar, walnut, locust, wild cherry, oak, and other valuable timber. There are fine fish and wild fowl in the streams; deer and turkies in the woods; many good mill seats; limestone, &c. They are convenient to some flourishing towns newly established in that part of the country. There is an easy communication with the Ohio, Pittsburg, and soon will be with the Patowmack. From the richness of the soil and southern situation, the winters are milder than common. A long time will be allowed to purchasers. Good tobacco or cotton, which may be easily raised, will be taken in payment; encouragement will be given to industrious planters, farmers, and tradesmen, to go and settle there; and it is not to be doubted, but that many people who are forced to pay heavy rents and tend poor worn-out lands, which produce little or nothing, will avail themselves of an immediate opportunity of providing for their families in a rich, fertile soil, where the necessaries of life can be easily raised. The title is indisputable. Applications may be made to Mr. West, in Prince-George's county, or to the subscriber at Elk-Ridge. w4

EDWARD GAITHER, jun.

To be RENTED,

Or SOLD for cash, or on an extensive credit, and possession given in a few weeks,

THE house wherein the subscriber now lives, with or without three acre lots adjoining, to which a good title will be made.

FREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE subscriber having an assignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his several stores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earnestly requests all persons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforesaid to make immediate payment to the subscriber, to whom, and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal steps for the recovery of those debts from all persons without distinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this request.

JOHN PETTY.

Sotterly, St. Mary's county, January 28, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, a very likely negro man named TOWERMILL, about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, black complexion, well made, and of a soft insinuating manner; had on a cotton waistcoat and breeches, good country made shoes and stockings, but may probably have changed his apparel, as it is suspected he had with him a sailor's jacket. He eloped last fall, and was taken up in Baltimore, and then confined in jail; it is very probable he may attempt to get to Baltimore again. Whoever secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive ten dollars reward. 6 w

GEORGE PLATER.

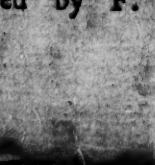
Charles county, February 8, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Dr. Walter Hanson Jenifer, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be paid, and it is expected that those indebted to said estate will pay without delay or further notice, that the executors may be enabled to pay off the debts and legacies of the deceased. 6 w

DANIEL JENIFER,
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. } executors.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1768.



WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches hight; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Charles county; he was seen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Christmas, and it is supposed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Bladensburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will secure the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by tf

BASIL EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man. B. E.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

A

JOURNAL

OF A

CONVENTION

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

In the states of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA, held in Christ-Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

February 7, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the lower ferry on Susquehanna, on the 25th of January last, a mulatto fellow named BEN, about six feet high, well made, and has lately received a wound on one cheek, and a considerable cut just above his left temple; had on when he went away a mixed country cloth coat, jacket, and breeches, with coarse stockings and shoes, and a castor hat, but it is probable his dress may be entirely changed, as he had other cloaths with him. I bought him a few years ago of Kinsey Hance, of Calvert county, and I expect he has got back to that neigbourhood. Whoever will deliver him to Stephen Rawlings, at West river, or the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

P. THOMAS.

THE partnership of CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART will be dissolved the first of May next; all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts by that time, and those who have claims against them are requested to make them known.

March 7, 1786.

SWEEPER,

WILL stand at Mount Stewart plantation, near South river church, from the first of April until the first of July, and will cover at five pounds each mare, and a dollar to the groom.

Sweeper was bred by colonel Sharp, and was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Figure, which was bred by the late duke of Hamilton, and got by his gray horse Figure, which was got by Standart out of Mariamne, a daughter of Old Partner.

Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Crabb, his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, which horse was bred by John Croft, of Bartferth, in Yorkshire, and got by his noted horse Partner, out of a Bloody Buttocks mare, the dam of Mr. Shaftoe's Squirrel.

Sweeper's great-grand-dam was got by the Godolphin Arabian. To prevent trouble hereafter, no mares will be covered unless the money is sent with them. Good pasturage for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, but will not be answerable for escapes and other accidents.

Sweeper is the sire of many good runners.

JOHN CRAGGS.

St. Mary's county, February 21, 1786.

I HAVE lately received a letter from England requesting me to make inquiry after a certain THOMAS LOWE, son of Edward and Mary Lowe, of Marylebone, London, who came to Maryland about thirty-five years ago, to settle with his uncles Messieurs John and Robert Chesley; therefore if the said Thomas Lowe be still living, he may be informed of the said letter more particularly, which, it is probable, may be advantageous to him; if the said Lowe be dead and has left heirs, they may be likewise informed therewith, by applying to me. Should the aforesaid Thomas Lowe be dead without heirs, I should be thankful to any person, knowing the same, to inform me of the time and place of his death, that I may acquaint his friends of the same. w 6

ZACHARIAH FORREST.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the Patowmack company, March 2, 1786,

ORDERED, That the subscribers and proprietors of the Patowmack company pay into the hands of William Hartshorne, of Alexandria, treasurer to the company, ten pounds sterling on each respective share, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, and the further sum of ten pounds sterling on or before the fifteenth of June next.

The success of the work hitherto is pleasing and encouraging, and the president and directors flatter themselves the future punctuality of the subscribers will enable them to proceed with vigour to accomplish the purposes of the institution.

The inattention of some of the subscribers to repeated requisitions to pay in the two and a half per cent. formerly ordered, and of some to pay in even the five per cent. first called for, will lay the president and directors under the disagreeable necessity of publishing their names and defaults, and proceeding to sales of their shares, and eventually to bring suits for recovering the balances that may be due agreeable to law, unless prevented by immediate payments.

By order of the board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

March 3, 1786.

THE president and directors of the Patowmack company are desirous of entering into a contract for furnishing the hands employed in carrying on the work at and below the Shenandoah with rations for one year, each of which is to consist of one and a half pounds fresh meat, or one and a quarter pounds salt beef, or one pound salt pork, one and a half pounds flour or bread, and three gills good spirituous liquor per day, also one gill of salt, and one of vinegar per week to each ration; that from the first of April to the fifteenth of October the men are to be supplied with two thirds salt and one third fresh, from the fifteenth of October until the first of January three fourths fresh and one fourth salt, and from the first of January for the remainder of the year one half fresh and the other half salt provisions, and it is expected the number to be issued will not be less than two hundred.

Persons who wish to contract are to send in their sealed propotals to the board, on or before the fifteenth day of April next, when a meeting at the coffee-house in Alexandria will be held, and the contract given to him who engages to supply them on the lowest terms, on his entering into bond with security for the performance of it.

And to enable the contractor to proceed in the business, a reasonable sum of money on security will be advanced him if he desires it.

By order of the board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

February 21, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. 4 w

WILLIAM COURTS.

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